NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum*.—$1 *in Advance*.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1813. [VOL. LI.—NO. 2698.]

New Publication.

Just Published, and for Sale by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
THE SYLPHS OF THE SEASONS, and other Poems, by WASHINGTON ALLSTON.—Price $1.

Also, just received,
THE AMERICAN KALENDAR, and ARMY and NAVY REGISTER, for 1813. Corrected to the 1st of July.—Price Cents.
Oct. 30, 1813.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE !!!

Washington Monument Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		40,000
1 do	of	30,000
1 do	of	20,000
2 do	of	10,000
5 do	of	5,000
15 do	of	1,000
20 do	of	500

Besides several of 100, 50, &c. &c. &c.

The Managers embrace this opportunity to offer their acknowledgements to the public for the great encouragement given to the First Class of this Lottery, which enabled them to bring it so successfully to a speedy close; a very considerable part of the sum necessary to be raised to erect a suitable Monument to our beloved Hero, Patriot and Father, has been thereby realized. The Managers feel confident that their fellow-citizens who revere his memory, will continue to give their aid until this great object of National gratitude and Justice is completed; they only beg leave to assure a generous and patriotic people, that no effort shall be wanting on their part to complete the drawing of the Second Class, now proposed, with the greatest accuracy and despatch.

Present price of Tickets $11—but will soon rise. ☞ *Orders for Tickets attended to at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY.*
October 2, 1813.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of imported DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season.—*Also*, an extensive assortment of American manufactured Goods, consisting of common and fine Broadcloths, vestings, union cloths for pantaloons, olive and black plain velvets, Gingrams, 4-4 and 7-4 shawls, fine white Jean, bedticks from 3s to 5s6 per yard, 5000 yards shirtings from No. 8 to 45, 3-4 sheetings some very fine, 3-4 & 4-4 checks, every kind of Cotton yarn of a superior quality, cotton threads of various colours, 400 yards cotton and wool flannel, 400 yards brown toweloth, 30 doz yarn hose, all of which will be sold as low for cash as can be purchased in this state.

Just received, An assortment of elegant imitation Shawls.

N. B.—All those whose Accounts and Notes have been standing more than six months, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
Newport, Oct. 29.

Flaxseed wanted.

FOR which the highest market price will be given, if immediate application is made to
GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-street.
Newport, Oct. 27.

For New-York,

THE Sloop EXPRESS. For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN WOOD.
Newport, Oct. 30.

Brandy.

TWELVE Pipes 4th proof Cognac BRANDY, of the Viper's Cargo, just received and for sale by
RICHMOND & ROGERS.
Newport, Oct. 30.

Brilliant Scheme!!

Plymouth Beach LOTTERY.
3d CLASS.

☞ Look at the following:—

1 Prize of		$20,000
1	do	5000
1	do	2000
9	do	1000
10	do	500
100	do	100
120	do	50
300	do	20
4830	do	12

Without deduction and not 2 blanks to a Prize!!

Price of Tickets $10—Halves 5 12—Quarters 2 37—and Eighths 1 37.

Stationary Prizes.

The first 1500 blanks will be entitled to 12 dolls. each—and the first drawn numbers on the following days, will be entitled to the Prizes affixed to them respectively.

1st day	2000	18th day	1000
5th day	500	19th day	500
6th day	1000	20th day	1000
7th day	500	21st day	500
14th day	1000	22d day	1000
15th day	500	23d day	500
16th day	20000	24th day	1000
17th day	500		

It will be seen by the above scheme that the first drawn number of every day's drawing, except the 2d and 3d, is entitled to a capital prize, subject to no deduction!

Orders for Tickets and parts in the above Grand Lottery, will receive immediate attention at the Truly Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office of J. C. SHAW, so famous for selling High Prizes.

Managers List of 2d class Plymouth Beach Lottery received and Tickets examined gratis.

Prize Tickets in all the Lotteries taken as cash.

☞ A few warranted undrawn *Union College Tickets* may be obtained as above, 25,000 dolls. Highest Prize—if applied for immediately.
Newport, Oct. 22.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.

He will receive Goods for Storage, on the most reasonable terms.
DANIEL SHELDON.
Newport, Oct. 8.

BUTTER & PORK.

100 Firkins BUTTER, first sort, Philadelphia Inspection.
40 Barrels Prime Pork.
10 do. Mess Beef.
For sale, by
J. H. WHEELWRIGHT, & SAMUEL LOPEZ.
No. 51, Thames-street.
Newport, Oct. 8.

A HORSE, light Waggon, and Harness, for sale by
W. CHANNING.
Newport, Oct. 15.

THREE or 4000 Bushels of BARLEY is wanted, for which Cash will be given.—Enquire of
JOHN WOOD.
Newport, Oct. 22.

LOST,

ON the 19th inst. in Providence River, by the upsetting of a Boat, a Pipe of American GIN, containing about 86 gallons.—Any person finding the same, and will give information to Mr. *Wm Card*, Newport, or to the subscriber in New-Bedford, shall be generously rewarded.
JONATHAN CARD.
New-Bedford, Oct. 21.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, in good repair, in one of the pleasantest situations in Newport.—Rooms furnished if wanted.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, August 12.

IMPORTANT

State Paper.

VIENNA, AUGUST 14, 1813.

MANIFESTO

Of the EMPEROR *of* AUSTRIA, *on the recent commencement of Hostilities against* FRANCE.

THE Austrian Monarchy, has been compelled, by its situation, by its various connections with the other Powers, and its importance in the Confederacy of European States to engage in most of those wars which have ravaged Europe for upwards of twenty years. Throughout the progress of these arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his Imperial Majesty. A lover of peace from a sense of duty, from his own natural feelings and from attachment to his people; free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandizement his Majesty has only taken up arms when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous states, inseparable from his own, or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe a prey to lawless and absolute Power. To promote justice and order have been the object of his majesty's life and reign; for these alone has Austria contended. If in these frequently unsuccessful contests, deep wounds have been inflicted on the Monarchy, still his Majesty has the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire has not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprises; that all his decisions were justified before God, his people, his contemporaries and posterity.

Notwithstanding the most ample preparations, the war in 1800 would have brought the State to ruin, had not the ever memorable bravery of the army, and the spirit of true patriotism which animated all parts of the Monarchy, overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honour of the nation and its ancient renown in arms, were happily upheld during all the mischances of this war; but valuable provinces were lost; and Austria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatic, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry: a blow which would have been more sensibly felt, had not at the same time the whole Continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all commercial intercourse, and almost suspending all communication amongst nations.

The progress and result of this war, fully satisfied his Majesty, that in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political condition of Europe, shaken as it was to its very foundation, the exertions of individual States in their own defence instead of setting bounds to the general distress, would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction, his Majesty foresaw the important advantage that would result from a peace, which, if secured for some years, might check this overgrown and hitherto irresistable power, might allow his monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances and his army. and at the same time procure to the neighbouring States a period of relaxation, which, if managed with prudence and activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate results. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was the only one to be obtained by any extraordinary effort: the Emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort. For the preservation of the empire, for the most sacred interests of mankind, as a security against immeasurable evils, as a pledge of the future order of things, his Majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view, exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconstruction of the moment, an alliance was formed, which was intended by a sense of some security, to re-animate the weaker and more suffering party, after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stronger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which the community of States can only be considered as a community of misery.

His Majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because at the time of the consummation of his union, the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career when the preservation of his conquest was a more natural and desirable object than a restless struggle after new possessions.—Any further extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger not only to France, already sinking under the burthen of his conquests, but even to his own personal interest. What his authority gained in extent, it necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient Imperial Family in Christendom, the edifice of his greatness acquired in the eyes of the French nation and of the world, such an addition of strenght and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandisement must only weaken and destroy its stability. What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant ruler as a law of self-preservation—and it was allowed to hope that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual.

If these flattering prospects were destroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria. After many years fruitless exertions, after boundless sacrifices of every description, there existed sufficient motives for the attempt to procure a better order of things by confidence and concession, when streams of blood had hitherto produced nothing but misery and destruction; nor can his Majesty ever regret that he has been induced to attempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed, the war still ranged in Spain, the people of Germany had scarce been allowed a sufficient time to recover from the devastations of the two former wars, when, in an evil hour, the Emperor Napoleon resolved to unite a considerable portion of the North of Germany with the mass of countries which bore the name of the French Empire, and to rob the ancient, free, commercial cities of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, first of their political, and shortly after their commercial existence, and with that of their means of subsistence. This violent step was adopted, without any even plausible pretensions, in contempt of every decent form, without any previous declaration, or communication with any other Cabinet, under the arbitrary and futile pretext that the war with England required it.

The cruel system, which was intended to destroy the commerce of the world, at the expence of the independence, the prosperity, the rights and dignity, and in utter ruin of the public and private property of all the Continental Powers, was pursued with unrelenting severity, in the vain expectation of forcing a result [the subjugation of England] which, had it not fortunately proved unattainable would have plunged Europe for a long time to come into a state of poverty, impotence and barbarity.

The Decree by which a new French dominion was established on the German coasts under the title of a thirty second Military Division, was in itself sufficiently calculated to raise the suspicions of the adjoining States, and it was the more alarming to them as the forerunner of future and greater dangers. By this decree it became evident that the system which had been created in France (although previously transgressed, yet still proclaimed to be in existence) the system of the pretended natural limits of the French Empire, was, without any further justification or explanation, overthrown, and even the Emperor's arbitrary acts were in the same arbitrary manner annihilated—Neither the Princes of the Rhenish Confederacy, nor the kingdom of Westphalia, no territory, great or small, spared in the accomplishment of this dreadful usurpation. The boundary drawn by blind caprice, without either rule or plan, without any consideration of ancient or more recent political relations, intersected rivers and countries, cut off the middle and southern States of Germany from all connection with the German sea, passed the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltic, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder; and so little did this act of usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographic, political and military lines of demarcation) carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which one half of Germany was to become a French Province, and the Emperor Napoleon the absolute Ruler of the Continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory, could not fail of producing the most serious alarm.——The latter surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh strength, appeared hastening to its dissolution. Russia, already in fear for her western frontier, by the conversion of the city of Dantzic, declared a free city by the Treaty of Tilsit, into a French military port, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea-coast, and in the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent danger of her German and Polish possessions. From this moment, therefore, the rupture between France and Russia, was as good as decided.

Not without deep and just anxiety, did Austria observe the storm which was gathering. The scene of hostilities would, in every case, be contiguous to her provinces, which, owing to the financial system which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Prussia appeared still more doubtful, as it commenced under the same unavoidable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other powers, and with the same disproportion in their relative means, consequently was just as hopeless, as all former struggles of the same nature.—His Majesty the Emperor made every effort in his power, by friendly mediation with both parties, to avert the impending storm.——No human judgment could, at that time, foresee, that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the emperor Napoleon, than to his opponents.—Thus, however, it was resolved, by the Wisdom of Providence.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubted, his Majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures which, in so unnatural and dangerous conjuncture, might combine his own security with just considerations for the real interest of neighbouring states. The system of unarmed in action the only neutrality which the Emperor Napoleon, according to his own declarations, would have permitted, was by every maxim of policy wholly inadmissable, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavor to shrink from the approaching trial. A power so important as Austria, could not renounce all participation in the interest of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally ineffective in peace or war, she would lose her voice and influence in all great negociations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontier. To prepare for war against France would have been under the existing circumstances, as little consonant with equity as with prudence. The Emperor Napoleon had given his Majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings; and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results by a skilful employment of the established friendly relations by confidential representations and by conciliatory councils had not been abandoned as hopeless. And with regard to the immediate interests of the state such a revolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence—that the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war, which with its well known deficiency of means of defence could, in a short time, have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation his Majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France, in the real sense of the world, would have been a measure not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the Emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of his Cabinet, which had, without any reserve, disapproved of this war. On the signature of the treaty of the 12th March, 1812, his Majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles: The first, as is proved by the words of the Treaty, was to leave no means untried which might sooner or later obtain a peace: the other was to place himself internally and externally in a position, which, if it should prove impossible to effect a peace, or in case the the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence, and in either of these cases, to adopt the measures which a just and wise policy should prescribe. Upon this principle it was that only a fixed and comparatively a small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war, and the other military resources, at that time in a a state of readiness, or that still remained to be prepared were not called forth for the prosecution of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the Belligerents the Austrian territory was even treated

as neutral. The real and [illegible] of the system adopted by his Majesty could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any belligerent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantic powers, conducted by a captain of the first rank, who, in the confidence of great military talents, he despises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the Emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian Empire; and a false political view of things, induced him to imagine, that he should dictate a peace in Moscow, should cripple the Russian power for half a century, and then return victorious.——When the magnanimous constancy of the Emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to his dream, it was too late to repent it with impunity.——The whole French army, was scattered and destroyed:—In less than four months, we have seen the theatre of war transferred, from the Dnieper and the Dwina to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune, was the forerunner of an important revolution, in all the political relations of Europe.——The confederacy of Russia, Great-Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of Union to all neighbouring States.—Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued oppression, seized the favourable moment and threw herself into the arms of the Allies. Many greater and smaller Princes of Germany, were ready to do the same. Every where, the ardent desires of the people, anticipated the regular proceedings of their governments.—Their impatience to live in independence, and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honor, and the hatred of a foreign dominion, broke out to bright flames, on all sides.

His Majesty the Emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs, as the natural and necessary consequence of a previous violent political convulsion, and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep digested and well combined measures, the real and permanent interests of the European Commonwealth. Already, in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken on the part of the Austrian Cabinet, in order to dispose the Emperor Napoleon to quiet and peaceful policy, on grounds which equally interested the world as his own welfare. These steps were, from time to time, renewed and enforced. Hopes were entertained, that the impression of last year's campaign, the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe measures of every description that would be necessary to replace that loss, the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her, to a war, which without any prospect of future indemnification, exhausted and ruined her internal strength; that lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly imminent crisis, would move the Emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favourable issue, and as the existing friendly relations required.

That overtures, flowing from so pure a motive, should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen. But the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria and the whole conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, to the period of these unsuccessful endeavours for peace, soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavoring, by a moderate language, to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general despondency, it was on every occasion, solemnly declared, before the highest authorities in France, that the Emperor would hear of no proposition for peace, that should violate the integrity of the French Empire, in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrary incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self-created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of, at one time with menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt—as if it had not been possible to declare, in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the Emperor Napoleon, not to make, to the repose of the world, even one single nominal sacrifice.

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular mortification to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to peace which this cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other Courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The Sovereigns, united against France, instead of any answer to Austria's proposition for negociation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declarations of the French Emperor. And when, in the month of March, his Majesty sent a minister to London, [illegible] negociation for peace, the British minister replied, that they would not believe Austria still entertained any hopes of peace, when the Emperor Napoleon had in the mean time expressed sentiments, which could only tend to the perpetuation of war;" a declaration which was the more painful to his Majesty, the more it was just and well-founded.

Austria, however, did not upon this account, cease to impress in more forcible and distinct terms the necessity of peace, upon the mind of the Emperor of France; directed in all her measures by this principle, that, as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed, by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected, unless that superiority were diminished.—His Majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen and concentrate his armies; sensible that Austria must be prepared for war, if her mediation were not to be entirely unavailing.—His Imperial Majesty had moreover been long since persuaded, the probability of an immediate share in the war, could no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued; of this the Emperor was convinced; this conviction was the mainspring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negociation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected.

The Emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason to believe, that his Majesty the Emperor, at so decisive a period, for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him.—The Austrian cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction; and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared upon more than one occasion, that Austria, under existing circumstances, ought no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the stage, and decide as a great and independent Power.——Whatever the French government could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgment was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended and hitherto adopted measures of his Imperial Majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developed, when the emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies.—Even their enemies have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops, in the sanguinary actions of the month of May.—That, however, the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the political combinations, by which the allied Sovereigns were guided in all their undertakings. They acted under the just supposition, that a cause like the one in which they were engaged, could not possibly be confined to themselves, that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every State which still preserved a shadow of Independence must join their confederacy. every independent army must act with them. They, therefore, did not allow further scope to the bravery of their troops, than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects.—For the same cause, and with a view to the developement of events, they consented to the Armistice.

In the mean time the retreat of the Allies had for the moment given an appearance to the war which daily became more interesting to the emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it. The fate of the Prussian Monarch was a point which peculiarly attracted the attention of his Majesty, feeling, as the emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian Monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe, and he viewed the danger in which he now stood, as equally affecting himself. Already, in the month of April, had the emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian Cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian Monarchy as a natural consequence of her defection from France, and of the continuation of the war, and that it now only depends upon Austria, to add the most important and most flourishing of her provinces, to its own state: A suggestion which shewed distinctly enough, that no means could properly be neglected to save that power. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation. From this natural view of things, upon which even France could, no longer deceive herself, his Majesty concluded his preparations with [illegible] activity. He quitted, in the early part of July, his residence, and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labour at the negociation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires: and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the Emperor Napoleon had declared, "that he had proposed a Congress to be held at Prague, where Plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North-America, Denmark, the King of Spain, and the other allied Princes on the one hand, and on the other, Plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents, and the other Allies of this hostile mass, should meet, and lay the ground work of a durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner, in what diplomatic form, through whose organ it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian Cabinet: which only was made acquainted with the circumstance through the medium of the public prints. How, too, such a project could be brought to bear—how, from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any previously regulated plan, a negociation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be attained progressively; and, in this opinion, had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia, upon the subject of a continental peace. Not that the Austrian court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace, among all the great Powers of Europe, and without which there was no hope of either safety, or happiness, or had imagined that the Continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil! The negociation which Austria proposed, (after the alarming declaration of France had nearly destroyed all hopes of England uniting her endeavours in the attempt to procure a general peace,) was an essential part of the great approaching negociation, for a general and effective Congress for peace; it was intended, as preparatory to this, to draw up the preliminary articles of the future Treaty to pave the way by a long continental Armistice to a more extended and durable negociation. Had the principle upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian Cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian Courts, animated by a confidence in his Majesty, highly flattering to the Emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed Congress under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal assent of the Emperor Napoleon, and to determine upon what principle the negociations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his Imperial Majesty resolved, towards the end of the month of June, to send his minister for Foreign Affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was a convention concluded upon, the 30th June, accepting the mediation of his Imperial Majesty in the negociation for a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary Continental peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of Congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negociation, it was determined by the same Convention that the Emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the rupture of the Armistice which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, till the 10th of August; and his Majesty the Emperor took upon himself to obtain a similar Declaration from the Russian and Prussian courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden, were hereupon imparted to the two Courts. Although the continuation of the Armistice was attended with many objections, and with much serious inconvenience to them, the desire of giving to his Imperial Majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not refuse any prospect of peace however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcome every consideration. The only alteration made in the Convention of the 30th June, was, that the term of the opening the Congress, since the final regulations could not so soon be determined, should be deferred until the 12th of July.

In the mean time his Majesty, who would not yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating, by a general peace, the sufferings of mankind and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British Government. The Emperor Napoleon not only received the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business, by allowing the persons to be dispatched for that purpose to England a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect, unexpected difficulties arose, the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling pretexts; and at length entirely refused! This proceeding afforded a fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the Emperor Napoleon had more than once publicly expressed of his disposition to peace; although several of his expressions at that particular period, afforded just reason to believe that a maritime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had nominated their Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his Majesty's Minister, charged with the concerns of the Mediation.

The negociations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a favourable result. To that day the Armistice had been extended through the mediation of Austria; the political and military situation of the Allied Sovereigns, the condition of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty; prevented any further extension of it. With all these circumstances the Emperor Napoleon was acquainted; he well knew the period of the negociations was necessarily defined by that of the Armistice; and he could not moreover conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence the happy abridgement and successful result of the pending negociations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his Majesty soon perceived not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work, but, on the contrary, it appeared as if a procrastination of the negociations, and evasion of a favourable issue, had been decidedly intended.—There was, indeed, a French Minister at the place of the Congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first Plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that Plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st July that it was ascertained, that a demur, which took place on settling the renewal of the Armistice between the French and Russian and Prussian Commissioners, an obstruction of very subordinate importance, having no influence whatever upon the Congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the interference of Austria, was made use of as the justification of this extraordinary delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 28th of July, sixteen days after that appointed for the opening of the Congress, that the first French Plenipotentiary arrived.

Even in the very first days after this Minister's arrival no doubt remained as to the fate of the Congress. The form in which the full powers were to be delivered, and the mutual explanations should be conducted, a point, which had already been treated by all parties, became the object of a discussion, which rendered all the endeavors of the mediating power abortive. The apparent insufficiency of the Powers intrusted to the French Negociator, occasioned a silence of several days—Nor was it until the 6th of Aug. that this Minister gave in a new Declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to forms were by no means removed, nor the Negociation by one step brought nearer to its object. After a useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of Aug. arrived. The Prussian and Russian negociators could not exceed this term; the Congress was at an end; and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of this Negociation—by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his Majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the Allies, wherein the Emperor recognised his own—and finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the Emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his Majesty laboured with unceasing perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, a real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavors have failed; there is now no remedy, no resource to be had, but to arms. The Emperor takes them up without any personal animosity, from a painful necessity, from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm, which the world, which the Emperor Napoleon himself, in a moment of tranquility and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian, of every European, under whatever dominion he may live, in such legible characters, that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty. An union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions, and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of Order and of Peace.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1813.

From the BOSTON PALLADIUM of Yesterday.

LATEST NEWS.

By the gentlemen, passengers in the ship Neptunus, which arrived yesterday from England, we were favoured with files of London papers to the 26th of September, one day later than we were before in possession of. From the latest date we copy the following Imperial Reports, and other information.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

OBSERVER-OFFICE—12 o'clock.

Battles before Dresden—reported defeat of Bonaparte—Occupation of Dresden by the Allies on the 13th

We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Heligoland Mail, with advices from Hamburgh to the 2[illegible]th, and from Altona to the 19th; these state that Bonaparte having concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Dresden, a series of *sanguinary engagements* had taken place prior to the 13th, in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipsic, and that the Allies entered Dresden, on the 13th.—It is added, that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's Army was on the *left bank* of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published in the Hamburgh Papers, nor any foreign Gazettes circulated.

The above intelligence exactly coincides with the accounts previously received.

HELIGOLAND, SEPT 25.

Our accounts from the opposite coast continue to be most satisfactory: All the favorable reports are in some measure confirmed by the silence of the Newspapers under French control. Near Danneberg in the neighbourhood of Luneburg a corps of 5000 men is said to have been entirely destroyed. Dresden is also reported to have been taken on the 13th. A victory has been gained over the viceroy of Italy. Napoleon is confidently asserted to be retreating towards Magdeburg, and a corps of the allies acting on the other side of the Elbe; at Hamburg the inhabitants are in high spirits, they consider their certain deliverance to be near at hand. Both Fiume and Trieste are, it is said, in possession of the Austrians.

The rumors in England as to our Envoys in Russia, were very contradictory; but it is believed they remained at St. Petersburgh. It was thought the British were willing to negotiate directly, but not through a third power.

Capt. Broke, of the British frigate Shannon, has been created a Baronet by the Prince Regent. Gen. Hislop, who was on board the Java, has also been created a Baronet.

The 9 men detained of the crew of the Argus, were said to have belonged to the Macedonian; but the boatswain cannot swear to any of them.

Latest American Army News.

BUFFALO, OCT. 2[illegible].

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers, that the U. S. brigs Niagara, Caledonia and Hunter; the schrs. Ariel and Lady Prevost, and the sloops Trippe and Little Belt, arrived off Buffalo creek this day, with Com. PERRY and Gen. HARRISON on board. The heroes were very handsomely saluted by Col. Chapin, from our battery, and with three hearty cheers, which was returned in a very appropriate manner from the fleet. Brig. Gen. M'Arthur, with a detachment of the north western army, consisting of infantry and riflemen, have come down in the fleet. The British Com. Barclay also came down in the fleet; he is expected to recover from his wounds.

It is believed that Gen. Tecumseh was killed in the action.

In addition to the above, our informant states, that the force arrived at Buffalo from Malden, amounts to 2000.

In the storm which blew on the Lakes on the 9th inst. about 30 of the boats engaged in taking the troops from Fort George to Sacket's Harbor, were upset or driven ashore, and 15 men lost.

Gen. Hampton's Army.

FROM PLATTSBURGH, NOV. 4.

"Hampton's army was left by several persons on Wednesday morning last (Oct, 27) entering the village of Chateaugua, which commences 6 miles above the mouth of Chateaugua river, 11 from Coghnawaga, and 20 from La Prarie and Montreal. By accounts by the western mail carrier who left O[illegible]

[illegible] (Oct. [illegible]) the army from Chateaugay's Harbor had not then passed down the River St. Lawrence, but was manoeuvring about Kingston. Whether Hampton will proceed farther than Chateaugua village alone, is to my mind very problematical. I do not think him strong enough to enter the heart of the enemy's country."

Rhode-Island Legislature.

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this State closed their session at South-Kingstown, and adjourned to meet in Providence on the third Monday of February next.

In addition to the proceedings of the Legislature given in the last Mercury, the following business was transacted:

An Act establishing the Manufacturers' Bank, at Pawtucket, was passed.

An Act making the detached militia liable to do duty in the respective companies to which they belong, until called into actual service, was passed.

An Act repealing that part of the charter of the [Bristol] Commercial Bank, which limited its duration to 30 years, was passed.

An Act enlarging the powers of the Town and Town-Council of Providence, in matters of police regulation, was passed.

The committee on the affairs of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, was continued, to report at the next session.

Resolutions appointing Thursday the 25th of November instant, a day of publick Thanksgiving and Prayer, were passed.

A committee was appointed to revise the militia system of the State and report at the next session.

The committee appointed to examine the powder purchased by the late Quarter-Master-General, rendered a report appoving of the purchase, in all its circumstances.

CHARLES BRAYTON, Esq. of Warwick, was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, *vice* Hon. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, deceased.

Austrian Manifesto.—Every thing relative to the awful struggle in Europe, involving, as it does, the deep interests of these United States, must be interesting to Americans. We therefore devote a very considerable part of this day's Mercury, to the able and interesting Manifesto of the Austrian Emperor. —The motives which have reluctantly compelled him to join the Allies in their noble struggle against the domination of an usurper who would dictate to the world, are feelingly enforced.

New-England.—By the political regeneration of Vermont, the five *New-England States* are now all federal—a circumstance which we believe has not existed since the glorious days of WASHINGTON. We hope that a union of sentiment and action in these States will continue, and grow stronger and stronger, and give them that powerful influence in our national affairs which will tend to restore to us all the blessings of peace, liberty and commerce, which we have so ungratefully and wantonly thrown away.

The Speech of the new Governor of Vermont (the Hon. MARTIN CHITTENDEN) at the meeting of the Legislature, is replete with sound political doctrines. —On the interesting subject of the respective claims of the State and General Governments to the services of the *Militia*—the right to *freedom of speech*, so much questioned since the declaration of war—and the conquest of *Canada*—he expresses the following sentiments:—

"The important subject of the MILITIA will not fail to claim your deliberate consideration. I have always considered this force peculiarly adapted and exclusively assigned for the service and protection of the respective States. Except in cases provided for by the national constitution, (viz.) *to execute the laws of the Union—suppress insurrections*, and *repel invasions*—it never could have been contemplated by the wise framers of our excellent constitution, who it appears, in the most cautious manner, guarded the sovereignty of the respective States, or by the States which adopted it, that the whole body of the militia were, by any kind of magic, at once to be transformed into a regular army, for the purpose of foreign conquests. And it is deeply to be regretted, that a construction should have been given to the constitution so peculiarly burdensome and oppressive to that class of our fellow-citizens.

"The known spirit and patriotism of the militia forbid the supposition, that they will not cheerfully perform their duty, when it shall be clearly defined, and their rights permanently secured; and nothing is now wanting, but proper regulations, and suitable encouragement, to render them an efficient force for all the purposes contemplated by the national and state constitutions."

"The national constitution very justly enjoins due obedience to all the laws and regulations which are made in conformity to it; but the same charter of our political rights insures us the FREEDOM OF SPEECH—a right never to be resigned, while a single vestige of civil liberty remains. It, therefore, is our unquestionable right, and at periods like the present, it [illegible] our duty, not only to [illegible] of our public affairs, but with a decent and temperate frankness, becoming freemen, to express our sentiments respecting them, and in the exercise of all fair and constitutional means, endeavor to produce such a state of things, as will promote a just, secure, and honorable peace, and avert the evils which we feel, and the much greater, which we have reason to expect. Being involved in a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and exposed to the toils and intrigues of another still more dangerous—a war, which would require the united wisdom and energy of the nation to sustain, declared under circumstances which forcibly induced a great proportion of the people to consider it at least doubtful, as to its necessity, expedience, and justice; and its continuance has become still more so since the removal of the Orders in Council, the principal alledged cause of it.

"The CONQUEST OF CANADA, of which so much has been said, if desirable under any circumstances, must be considered a poor compensation for the sacrifices which are, and must necessarily be made."

Gen. MOREAU.—This great commander's career of glory is forever closed! He had been recently called from his retirement in this country to assist the present formidable coalition in Europe in opposing a bulwark to the overwhelming and destructive power of Bonaparte; and, such was the high confidence which his personal character and military skill had inspired, that the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia had given him, virtually, the command in chief of their allied forces. It was while fulfilling the duties of this high station, in the battle of the 27th August, that he was struck by a cannon ball, which terminated his life a few days after. Lord Cathcart gives the following account of this melancholy event, in one of his dispatches:

"The Emperor [of Russia] was passing along the front of the line towards the right, where an attack was ordered, and had stopped a moment to direct the movements of some Russian battalions, on a ground within reach of the cross fire of two French batteries, when Gen. Moreau, who was speaking to his Imperial Majesty, and close to him, was wounded; the shot struck one thigh, passed through the horse and shattered the other leg, so that the General was obliged to submit to the amputation of both considerably above the knee. It is impossible to shew more *heroic magnanimity* and *composure* than the General has displayed in every circumstance of this dreadful wound, and from that firmness and tranquility, there is reason to hope that his life will be preserved. He has been removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Eger. The Emperor remained by him when he fell, till he was placed upon some of the Cossack pikes, and carried off, and after the operation went with the King of Prussia to see him, and has paid him every possible attention."

It is stated in the London papers, that Madame MOREAU received a letter from her unfortunate husband, dated the 1st or 2d of September, at which time he made light of his wound, and expressed hopes of his speedy recovery; but it appeared that he was not able to finish the letter with his own hand, and that he expired soon after this effort.

MR. HUNTER's SPEECH.

Having observed, a few weeks since, an article in the National Intelligencer, which stated, that the injunction of secrecy had been removed on the proceedings of the Senate of the U. S. on the proposition for seizing and occupying the Province of East-Florida, by the troops of the United States; and observing the Journal itself had likewise been published,—we thought ourselves authorized to request of the Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, a Copy of the Speech which our correspondents at Washington at the time informed us he had delivered on the occasion.——He has complied with our request; and when we consider the importance of the subject, the probability that the question will be renewed, and the extensive illustration of our Foreign Relations, which the discussion of this question afforded, we cannot but think, that in giving this Speech to the Public, we render them a service.—It is of considerable length, and embraces a body of argument, at once so eloquent and irresistible, as to impress the reader with an acknowledgment of its truth and solidity.—If such reasoning, deduced from public documents, and from the authorized acts of the government, is insufficient to excite alarm, and to awaken the people to a sense of the dangers which surround them, we shall indeed despair of the Republic.

Died,

At Boston, on Saturday last, that eminent Judge, Jurist, Statesman, Christian, and Patriot, the Hon. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, after a few days illness and in the 63d year of his age. His remains were on Tuesday entombed with every mark of veneration and esteem for his memory; and [illegible] before his decease.

In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY BURDICK, widow of Mr. [illegible] Burdick, and eldest daughter of the late Col. William Tew, in the 80th year of her age.

On Monday last, Mr. JAMES HA[illegible]WEN, in the 55th year of his age.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. SARAH HOLT, widow of Mr. Nathaniel Holt, in the 7[illegible]d year of her age.—Her funeral will be to-morrow afternoon, immediately after divine service, from her late dwelling-house in Broad-street, which her relations and friends are requested to attend.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Nov. 6, 1813.

ENTERED,

Ship Deputado, en Cortes, Garcia, Matanzes; sch'r Elvira, Momene, Havanna; sloop Candelaria, Fernandes, ditto; do. Delancy, Brown, New-York.

CLEARED,

Ship Maria, Francisco, Havanna; Brig Phœnix, Yelechi, Havanna; do. Carin, Lycka, New-Haven; do Gottenburgh, Holm, do.; do. Mazechal Beresford, Jozc, Portland; sch'r Inocureria, Alcala, Havanna; sloop Constition Espanola, Dies, Amelia Island; do. Randolph, Laycroft, New-York: do. George, Fowler, ditto; do. Sally, Cahoone, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, Span. ship Deputado en Cortes, Garcia, from Matanzas, via Nassau, (where she was carried in and cleared) with molasses and sugar. Sailed from Nassau Oct. 16th, and spoke no merchant vessels. No gale had been experienced since the 27th of August, in which above 50 vessels went on shore; twelve were totally lost.—A Spanish ship from this port, sent into Nassau, drove over the bar in the late gale, and was lost on Abacoa. She had on board the guns of the Rolla, British privateer, sunk, which she was endeavouring to weigh.—The Laurestinus sloop of war, Capt. Graham, from the Chesapeake for New-Providence, running down for the Hole in the Wall, previous to the late gale, run on a ledge of rocks on the N. side of Abacoa, in the night, and went to pieces.—Crew saved. The boats of H. M. brig Variable had been found on Abaco, from which circumstance she was supposed to have been lost.

Arrived on Sunday, Spanish sloop Candelaria, 18 days from Havanna, with sugar.

Arrived yesterday, Spanish ship Amá Maria, Zurbano, 18 days from Havanna, with sugar.—On Thursday off Block-Island, was boarded by the Orpheus frigate, the lieut. of which made an endorsement on the ship's Register, warning her not to enter any port to the Westward of Newport, as they were blockaded.

No enemy's ships have been in sight from this town, for nearly a week past.

A British brig, (Smith, prize-master,) from Bath, Scotland, for Newfoundland, cargo salt and coal, taken in lat. 45, lon. 37, by the Yankee privateer, arrived at Chatham on Saturday last.

In the Press,

And will be published, and for Sale on TUESDAY next, by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER;
(Price 25 Cents.)

THE Speech of the Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, in Secret Session of the Senate of the United States, Feb. 2d, 1813, on the proposition for seizing and occupying the Province of EAST-FLORIDA, by the Troops of the United States.

November 6, 1813.

Navy Lists.

Just Published, and for Sale by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

A Complete LIST of the AMERICAN NAVY:—Shewing the Name, number of Guns, Commander's Names, and Station of each Vessel, with the Names of all the Officers in service, for October, 1813:—And STEELE's LIST of the NAVY OF GREAT-BRITAIN, for July, 1813.—With an APPENDIX, containing Corrections from the List for September, 1813.

☞ The above is in a Pamphlet form, stitched in blue, and contains upwards of 100 pages.

☞ *Price 50 Cents.*

IT having pleased the Almighty to restore Mr. FRASER in some degree to his health, he proposes again to open an ACADEMY in this town, about the beginning of this month, where will be taught most branches of useful Literature; he will also teach in the evenings, if a sufficient number apply for instruction.

Mr. F. returns his thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of this town for the liberal encouragement formerly given him, and promises to use his utmost endeavours to merit a continuance of their favors.

Newport, Nov. 4.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1813, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, without reserve, on Dean's Wharf,

THE cargo of the sloop Candelaria, from Havanna, consisting of:—
67 Hhds. & 8 tierces MOLASSES.
185 boxes & 6 bbls. brown SUGARS.
38 bags green COFFEE.
Conditions made known at the Sales.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, *Auc'rs*
Newport, Nov. 4.

On MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1813, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the LONG-WHARF,

THE Cargo of the Spanish Brig *Vera Cruzana*, from Havanna, consisting of:—
529 Boxes brown SUGARS.
34 do white Do.
104 barrels brown Do.
100 Hhds. MOLASSES.
2300 Hides—200 qts. Logwood.
Conditions made known at the sales.

G. W. MARTIN, *Auc'r.*
Newport, Nov. 4.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do. Pilot Do.
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do.
22 do Refuse Do.
70 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles.
46 do. soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov. 4.

TEAS.

A FRESH supply of Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea, TEAS, excellent flavour, just opened, and for sale by

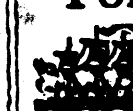
EDWARD W. LAWTON.
Newport, Nov. 5.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf,
3 Hhds. first quality Rum.
2 Pipes do, Gin.
3 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 chests hyson-skin Tea.
1 do souchong do.
10 qr-chests Bohea do.
20 sacks cassia.
4 bags cocoa—6 do. Pepper.
8 boxes Spanish Segars.
5 do. playing Cards.
10 do. candles—5 do. Soap.
33 kegs butter—2000 wt. cheese.

Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.
Newport, Nov. 4.

For Charleston,



THE fast-sailing Sloop BETSEY, now lying at PERRY's Wharf, to sail in 7 days, in ballast.—For Passage, apply to

JOHN STEVENS, or
GEORGE LAWTON.
Newport, Nov. 5.

A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber has for sale 4 full-blooded Merino RAMS, of a superior quality, together with 8 Ewes of the same breed.—Apply to

ASAHEL CLARK.
Columbia, (Con.) Oct. 14.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Sunday evening last, 31st ult. between 8 and 9 o'clock, was taken from the Long-Wharf, the Ship Maria Francisco's BOAT, between 18 and 20 feet keel, square stern, dark lead coloured bottom, black upper works and yellow mouldings, painted marble style inside, had in her two masts and two sails (called shoulder mutton sails) six oars with square handles, the beades painted in black and yellow stripes; the oars, together with the boats' row-locks leathered.—Whoever will return said Boat, with her appurtenances, to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward.

CRANSTON & SHAW.
Newport, Nov. 1, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of Col. *John Cook*, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the subscribers who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Tiverton, for the purposes of receiving them, and that they will attend at the dwelling-house of *Benjamin Howland*, Esq. in said Tiverton, on the last Tuesdays in Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. March and April, for the puposes aforesaid.

JOSEPH BALEY,
HOLDER ALMY, } *Com'rs.*
Tiverton, Nov. 1, 1813.

20,000 Dollars.

Plymouth Beach LOTTERY,
3d CLASS.

In which are the following Prizes:

1	Prize of	$ 20,000
[illegible]	do	5000
1	do	[illegible]
5	do	1000
10	do	500
100	do	100
120	do	50
300	do	20
4830	do	10

Without deduction and not 2 blanks to a Prize!!

Present price of Tickets $ 10—but will soon rise. ☞ *Orders for Tickets attended to at the* OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY.
Nov. 5th.

Publications on Merino Sheep.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER
Have just received and for Sale, at their Book and Stationary Store, the following valuable Publications:—

Livingston's Essay on Sheep: their varieties—account of the Merinoes of Spain, France, &c.—reflections on the best method of treating them, and raising a flock—2d edition.

A complete treatise on Merinos and other Sheep, with plates.—Recently published at Paris, by order of the Government, compiled by Mr. Tessier, inspector of the Rambouillet establishment and others, in France.

Advice to Shepherds and owners of Flocks, on the care and management of Merino Sheep. Translated from the original French of M. Daubenton, by a gentleman of Boston.

NEW NOVEL.

Just published and for sale as above,
THE LOYALISTS: an Historical Novel, by Mrs. Hamilton—2 vols. price $1 75.

And a number of other New and Interesting Publications.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.

Just received and for sale as above, a New introduction to Geography, with an Atlas, by J. A. Cummings. Price $1 50.

Such is the superior merit of this excellent book, that we are confident it will soon take the place of other works.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (*whole-sale and retail*,) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.
Newport, Nov. 5.

John E. Williams,

At the Shop lately occupied by Obadiah Williams, No. 5, Broad-street.

HAS just received from Boston, a complete assortment of plated and common Saddlery and Harness Ware.

☞ Upholstery done as usual.
Newport, 11th mo. 5th, 1813.

Co-Partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as *Auction & Commission Merchants*, from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said DYER, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced on all kinds of merchandise deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER.
CHARLES POTTER.

DYER & POTTER *offer at private sale,*
10,000 pounds of best green Coffee, in bags and tierces.
3 pipes 4th proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.
5 do. 4th ditto, Viper's cargo
70 boxes spermaceti Candles
8 tons Logwood—5 do. Fustick
2 do Nicaragua wood
2 do first quality clean Hemp
1 do Copperas
A few boxes of white Havanna Sugars
30 bags of Pepper
10 boxes brown Sugar,
60 bales Calcutta Twine.

Providence, Oct. 11.

Spanish Nature Displayed.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale,

Price $6 in two handsome octave volumes.

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By *Don Manuel de Torres*, and *L. Hargous*, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodical Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of vessels, in particular, this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months.]

June 19, 1813.

Notice.

THE Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of HENRY BULL, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.—All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to call immediately and receive their pay, and all those who are indebted to them, to make payment to HENRY BULL, who is hereby authorized for that purpose.

HENRY BULL,
S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Oct. 8.

The *Grocery, Auction & Commission Business*, will be continued by HENRY BULL, at his Store, No. 19, Market-square, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Wightman.

SALT.

THREE Thousand Bushels Lisbon SALT, for sale by

C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport, August 7.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 141, Thames-Street.

HAS just received a new assortment and a great variety of SHOES, among which are Roman sandals and Grecian slippers, laced, plain, and trimmed do. of every fashionable kind and colour; men's fine shoes and pumps; women's, misses and children's morocco and leather shoes, of almost every description; men's low priced lined and bound shoes and pumps, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms; also, a good assortment of trunks, morocco and binding skins, boot soals, webbing and cord; Italian paste blacking, invented by an Italian chemist of Rome; this incomparable blacking is beautiful in its appearance, and softening and useful to the leather; one quarter of this blacking will last as long again as any other of the same price, and is used with one fourth part of the labour.—*Also for sale*, 25 kegs of Negro-head Tobacco.

Newport, July 31.

Samuel J. Potter,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock.

FOUR Cases elegant Boston HATS of a superior quality, and newest fashion.—*Likewise*, A few dozen youth's black and drab Beavers, all of which he will sell unusually cheap.

Newport, July 30.

FOR SALE,

SIX Hundred wt. of Merino and common WOOL.—Apply to

EORE S. HAZARD

Newport, August 12.

TO LET,

THE Shop occupied by *B. S. Tisdale & Co* and possession given in Sept. next.—Also, the Shop adjoining, in Mill-street. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, apply to

MARY MUMFORD.

Newport, July 24.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 6, Church-street, and store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. } MOLASSES.
12 Tierces }
52 barrels }

154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private sale.—All cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia CORN.
189 do. Calivant Peas.
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do. Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks.
13 M. Shingles.

Newport, April 23.

Sperm Candles.

SEVEN Hundred Boxes Spermaceti CANDLES, for sale by

THOMAS CARLILE,
Whitman's Buildings.

Providence, July 2.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale at his stores on the Wharf

20 Hhds. Muscovada SUGAR.
30 Bbls. do. Do.
300 do. pickled Herring.
10 hhd. sweet flavor'd RUM.
1100 Bushels Corn.
20 hhd. Lime.

Newport, July 1.

David Rodman,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed from his old stand, to the shop No. 109, next south of James Center's, where he has for sale, a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, many of which are of his own manufacture.—In the room, back of the shop, he carries on the Boot and Shoe-making business, for which purpose he employs several good workmen, and intends keeping a supply of the best materials.

BOOTS of the various kinds, made in a superior manner, at short notice.

Newport, 8th of 9th mo. 1813.

Prime Beef.

FIFTY Barrels prime BEEF, in excellent order, for Sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being appointed Administrator upon the administered estate of *Hannah Easton*, late of Newport, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate, or having any demands against the same, are requested to call and settle the same with

GEORGE P. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*

South Kingstown, Oct. 2.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Garrison of FORT WOLCOTT on the 13th inst. A. HALL, a private Soldier of the 18 U. Regiment of Artillerists, 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark eyes, dark hair and dark complexion. Born in Dracut, (Mass.)—Whoever will apprehend the above mentioned deserter, shall receive the Reward, and all reasonable expences incurred in his apprehension will be paid

J. F. HEILEMAN, *Commanding.*

Fort Wolcott, Oct. 16, 1813.

George Engs,

IS enabled by a recent supply, to offer for sale a very handsome Assortment of *Ironmongery, Hardware & Cutlery*, at the late stand of WILLIAM ENGS & SON, No. 170, Thames-street.

Newport, Oct. 14.

Hides—Coffee.

982 Hides—50 bags Coffee, entitled to debenture.
16 Pipes Gin.
5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
100 bbls. Pilot Bread.
500 wt. Cassia.

For sale by

RICHMOND & ROGERS.

Newport, Oct. 30.

OLD COPPER.

CASH, and a generous price will be given for 2000 wt. of old Copper and Brass, delivered in large or small quantities, by

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Oct. 14.

DOMESTIC ROVING AND SPINNING MACHINE.

THE subscribers have purchased the patent right of building, vending, and using the above Machine, in the counties of Newport and Bristol, R. I.—Its most important advantages and usefulness may be stated in a few words:—

First.—It possesses the principle of roping and spinning the Merino and other wool on the same machine, with great exactness, and remarkable facility.

Second.—It will spin the common wool directly from the roll without roping, sufficiently fine for common broadcloths.

Third.—It will spin cotton, when roped or properly carded, as fine and even as on the common wheel; with equally increased advantage.

Fourth.—It is very convenient for doubling and twilling threads, cotton or yarn, of any description, with astonishing expedition.

Fifth.—Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with immense profit.

Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over the common wheel, of from 20 to 30 dollars, in the manufacture of every hundred yards of cloth.

Seventh.—It supercedes the great expence of the two English machines, as it performs the same operations of the Billy and Jenny.

Let these facts be duly considered, by candid and liberal minds, together with the vast saving of time, labour, trouble, and the expense of board and wages, when one person will perform the service of five or six, in the usual method of spinning, and but few will hesitate in procuring the *Domestic Rover* and *Spinner*.——It will also give a powerful spring to enterprize, and stimulate the female part of the community, to vie with each other in habits of industry, as with 20 or 30 spindles an active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

It may be observed, that one of the above machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every Farmer encourage the growth of Sheep, and promote American Manufactures.—Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little *Factory*; and in this way, our country will become *truly independent*.——If individuals are not able, let neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expense will be trifling

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for their own satisfaction; and those who may wish to purchase machines, for the ensuing season, are requested to make early application.

Satisfactory certificates may be seen, and every information given, by application to the subscribers.

Good and warranted machines, of any number of spindles required, will be furnished on short notice, and instructions given in spinning, on reasonable terms, by applying to

STEPHEN B. CORNELL, of Portsmouth, or
PAUL BAILEY of Newport.

Newport, Oct 14, 1813.

N B. If any Gentlemen, in the counties of Providence, Washington, or Kent, in the State of Rhode-Island, or the county of Bristol, Massachusetts wish to purchase the DOMESTIC ROVING and SPINNING MACHINE, may obtain the same, by applying to the subscriber, who is appointed Agent for O FARNSWORTH and N. LYON, to build, set up, erect and vend the same, in the above mentioned countiee; and who can furnish Machines, of any number of Spindles, at the shortest notice.—Likewise, Instructions given for Spinning, on reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Woollen Machinery, can be obtained at short notice, by applying to

PAUL BAILEY.

Newport, (R. I) Oct. 22, 1813

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JOHN HAGADORN, late of South Kingstown, deceased, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims, that we will receive the same with the vouchers, at our dwellings, at any time during said limitation; and that we will attend at the House of Mr Joseph Reynolds, in said South Kingstown, on the first Saturday of Jan. Feb. and March next, for the purpose of examining disputed claims.

SILAS BROWN, } *Com'rs*
WILKINS UPDIKE, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS R. WELLS, *Exec'r.*

South-Kingstown, Sept. 13, 1813.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

27 Hhds. Antigua RUM, high 2d & 3d proof, pure as imported.
30 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
15,000 wt. best retailing Coffee
25 casks Nails.
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes
250 boxes mould and dipt candles
6 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
300 bbls. pickled Herring
10 bags soft shell'd Almonds
20 Logs Mahogany
10 boxes sperm Candles.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
20 large Hhds. Lime.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
3 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS.

Newport, Oct. 21.

Paints, Window Glass, Ship-Chandlery, Hard Ware, &c.

Peter Grinnell & Son

Nearly opposite the Providence Bank, offer for Sale,

FOURTEEN tons English white Lead; Painters' colours of every description, dry or ground in oil; window glass of every size, and different qualities; large crate glass, which may be cut to any pattern; emery, different numbers; Russia and American glue, chalk, ovin, gums and varnishes; gold, silver and brass leaf; linseed, lamp and whale oil; spirits of turpentine; sheet and pig lead; lines and twine, a great variety; painters and weavers brushes; a great variety of articles for cotton manufactures and weavers; a small assortment of Hard ware; Looking-Glasses, with elegant gilt and mahogany frames; dressing-glasses; elegant clock Dials, and Willards patent Time-Pieces, at the manufacturer's prices; with every article usually called for, in a Painter ship-chandlery store.

Gilt Frames of various patterns made for Looking-Glasses, embroidery and pictures, of every description; Sign Painting, &c.

Providence, August 23.

TO LET,

THE House and Shop, No. 6, Market-square.—Possession given the 21st of Oct.—Apply to

SAMUEL F GARDNER,
No. 105, Thames-street.

Newport, Oct. 8.

TO LET

THE Dwelling-House in Spring-street (corner of Golden-hill) formerly belonging to John Greene, deceased.—The house is pleasantly situated, and has a good garden, and a well of water.—For further particulars, enquire of

SAMUEL I. GREENE.

Who has for sale, An excellent Cow

Newport, Oct. 8.

E. TREVETT,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that his *Day School* is educed, by his having dismissed a number of free scholars; he therefore solicits public patronage, and assures those who may please to employ him, that the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.—He will receive one class of small boys for the first rudiments.

N. B.—His *Evening School* commenced on Monday evening last.

Newport, Sept. 30.

BY THE TOWN-COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

In Council-Chamber, Sept. 30th, 1813.

RESOLVED, *and Ordered*, That no seamen belonging to any vessel now lying in this port, or which may hereafter arrive therein, shall be permitted to leave such vessel, to be on shore in this Town, after the hour of eight in the evening. And all such seamen found in the streets after that hour, shall be immediately taken up and secured by the Town-Watch, to be dealt with according to law.

And be it further resolved, That the Masters of all such vessels shall be responsible for any breach of this regulation, by any seaman or seamen under their controul.

By Order,

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk*

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Exeter, one mile from Exeter hollow, and 5 miles from Wickford, containing 150 acres of excellent Land, with a large two story Dwelling-House, barn and corn house. Said Farm is well proportioned for ploughing, pasturing and wood land.—For further particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, living on the premises, or to CALEB ARNOLD.

Scituate, Sept. 4.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Berbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partisan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. *NATHANIEL GREENE* of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time; containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

New Albany.

THIS Town, just laid out with spacious streets, public square, market, &c. is situated on the banks of the Ohio River, at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the Falls, in the Indiana Territory, affords a beautiful and commodious harbor. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the Western Country—The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundations. At the distance of 660 feet back is a second rise of about 20 feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river.—There are sufficient number of excellent and never failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants. This advantage, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant water—being sufficiently distant below the Falls to avoid the fogs, and any noxious exhalement arising therefrom in the warm season; and the wind generally blowing up at that time, are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of the healthfulness of the situation. The advantages New-Albany has in point of trade, are perhaps unrivalled by any on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is therefore eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the Territory, and may export and import while the river is low, and the markets good, as well as when the water is high.—From the vast quantity of excellent ship-timber, the great abundance of iron ore, within a few miles and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed that this will be one of the best places in the United States for the building of vessel, as well as the loading them. The erection of a saw mill to go by steam, is contemplated this fall, and a grist and flour mill next summer.

Lots will be Sold at Auction on the 5th Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one-fourth ready money, and the remainder at three equal instalments, to be secured by deed of trust or otherwise—One fourth part of each payment to be paid into the hands of trustees, (to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to Five Thousand Dollars; the interest of which, to be applied to the use of Schools in the Town, for the use of its inhabitants forever.

Manufactures of iron, cotton, hemp, and flax, is much wanted, as is all kinds of mechanism.

THE PROPRIETORS.

New Albany, July 8th, 1813

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of *Samuel Bissell*, of West-Greenwich, having taken upon himself that trust, requests all persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Samuel Bissell*, to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

DAVID BISSELL, *Executor.*

North-Kingstown Sept. 23.